

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1894.

## GRACE SAYS HELLO

He Has a Talk with Major Hinckley  
Over the Telephone

THEY DISCUSSED PARTY HARMONY

### The Ex-Mayor Refuses to Fall in Line and Will Stand Independent.

THATCHER IS EVIDENTLY DISGUSTED

**He Sees No Use in Fooling with the Mugwump Outfit—If They Are Not Democrats They Are Enemies.**

New York, October 12.—William R. Grace called at democratic state headquarters unexpectedly this morning. He remained with Mr. Thatcher a few minutes. He then went to a long-distance telephone and conversed with Major Hinckley, who is now at Poughkeepsie. When he came out, he said:

"I came here to see Mr. Hinckley. Not finding him, I talked with him over the telephone. The subject of our conversation was harmony in the local congressional and assembly nominations. After my talk with him, I regret to say that there now seems to be no hope for harmony. Major Hinckley has done all he could, but, for obvious reasons, harmony is impossible. Tammany last night nominated straight Tammany men for congress and I am now convinced that the assembly nominations will follow the same trend. Further efforts in that direction seem to be useless."

The executive committee of the state democracy met at Cooper union this afternoon. They were there to take some action with reference to the nomination for congress. The meeting lasted about two hours and was a particularly encouraging one. If the applause that floated over the transomom was any indication. When the meetinging was at an end Mr. Grace, who presided, made a few remarks and a statement. He said: "We are going to let the people decide. We are not afraid of the result of the count. We have just decided to put candidates in the field for aldermen, assembly and congress. Our plan is this: We are going to let the districts take care of making their own selections. We may say that we are going to let the various districts make their own selections. We have instructed them, however, to make combinations wherever it is possible to do so." Mr. Grace appeared to be enthusiastic

The executive committee will have another meeting tomorrow, when the matters that were discussed today will be further talked about. It is more than likely that the nominating convention of the state democracy will be held Monday night.

It is not unlikely that the Grace democrats will take advantage of the disaffection in Tammany's ranks resulting from the "turning down" of Congressman Tim Campbell in the ninth district. J. DeWitt Warner in the thirteenth, E. J. Dunphy in the eighth district, Whether or not the organization will nominate all three to win over their opponents is a question that cannot be definitely answered just now.

John Boyd Thatcher, when asked what was being done to harmonize the warring

"As an organization we are doing nothing to harmonize any faction in New York city. Individually we may try to pour oil on the troubled waters, but as a state committee we only have to do with the democracy of the state."

The candidates on the Tammany hall city and county ticket were officially notified of their nominations this afternoon.

**They Endorse It.**  
The entire ticket placed in nomination by the committee of seventy was unanimously endorsed at the republican county convention tonight.

The convention was attended by fully 2,000 persons. Throughout the twenty minutes it was in session harmony prevailed and it was evident that all minds were made up that the convention would ratify the ticket of the committee of seventy, and it did so.

**WHAT HILL REPRESENTS.**  
**He Stands for Democratic Principles,  
Honesty and Economy.**  
Binghamton, N. Y., October 12.—Senator Hill faced here tonight, for his second attack upon the republican party, an audience equally as enthusiastic, even if not quite as large, as that at Syracuse last night. In addition to reiterating the sentiments expressed at Syracuse he said:

"I embrace this early opportunity to express my sincere appreciation of the loyal and cordial support which is being given the state ticket by those who have heretofore differed with me in regard to the inter-party affairs, especially in the rural districts of the state. With entire unanimity those who have been generally regarded as the especial friends of the national administration have earnestly wheeled into line and are performing valiant service in behalf of the cause, and I should be un-

just to them as well as unjust to myself, if I did not take occasion to freely acknowledge their magnanimity and generous action. They seem to realize more keenly than do some of our party friends in New York and Brooklyn the absolute necessity of party unity in the present emergency, involving as it does the very existence of the Democratic party itself. These democrats as well as reformers, and believers in reformation within party lines. They realize that a republican victory in New York will strengthen the

"They are practical men who are willing to slough unrespected prejudices and narrow

to sink preconceived prejudices and personal preferences as to men in the struggle to secure substantial advantages for the principles of the cause they advocate, and they know that principles cannot triumph except through the election of worthy candidates. They appreciate the fact

party candidates. They appreciate the fact that a political party cannot be built up in a day and that it is far easier to tear down and destroy than it is to strengthen and construct, and that it is an absolute necessity for a political party to win vic-

measures, unless it proposes to deteriorate into a mere opposition party, expecting no success and content to only criticise and find fault with its adversaries. The democrats of the rural districts were never more

united and earnest than they are at this hour and afford an example which might well be followed by our party friends in the great metropolis and its sister city.

"Insofar as the Lexow committee in New York are honestly and impartially en-

endeavoring to discover police abuses I bid them godspeed in their work. There has











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ATLANTA, GA., October 13, 1894.

**Mr. Atkinson's Interview.**  
 We observe that an insidious effort has been made to break the force of Mr. Atkinson's interview, in which he announced, several days ago, that one of the chief causes of democratic losses in the recent election was the reckless manner in which some of the campaign speakers left the platform and endeavored to commit the party to a policy in which the people did not believe.

The effort to discredit this interview is absurd. Mr. Atkinson will not deny one single sentence of it—not one paragraph, not one word! He spoke just as he was quoted, and the effort to put Mr. Atkinson in the position of discrediting the interview does him even a greater injustice than it does The Constitution. The interview, just as it was written, was given in the presence of Mr. Durant, the Atlanta correspondent of The Macon Telegraph. Mr. Atkinson talked freely on the subject on which he was quoted and said nothing whatever to intimate that the conversation was not for publication.

We write this in justice to Mr. Atkinson, who has already suffered enough from the goldbug blight to be protected in future against any further assaults of the same kind. If the goldbugs had let Mr. Atkinson alone during the campaign just over, his majority would have been 75,000 instead of 30,000, or possibly less.

Mr. Atkinson does not hesitate to express his version of the cause of the democratic loss. The goldbugs cannot protect themselves from public indignation at their disastrous work by rushing under Mr. Atkinson's coat-tails.

**Mr. Calhoun and the Currency.**  
 The Savannah Press recently made this remark: "Mr. Calhoun announced in the senate sixty years ago that inferior money will drive out gold money and that values will fall in proportion." The Constitution ventured to suggest that Mr. Calhoun never gave utterance to any such nonsense.

The Press, in order to convince The Constitution that Mr. Calhoun did give utterance to the nonsense attributed to him makes two quotations from a speech delivered by the great southerner in the senate of the United States, March 20, 1834. The first is as follows: "If we turn our attention to the laws which govern the circulation we shall then find one of the most important to be that as the circulation is decreased or increased the rest of the property will, all other circumstances remaining the same, be decreased or increased in value exactly in the same proportion."

This proposition, according to The Press, Mr. Calhoun illustrated as follows: "If a community should have an aggregate amount of property of \$1,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 constituted the currency, and this \$1,000,000 should be reduced a one-tenth part the value of the remaining property would be reduced one-tenth part."

The Press said that Mr. Calhoun announced in the senate that "inferior money would drive out good money and that values must fall in proportion." But Mr. Calhoun's utterances which The Press quotes, and which we have reproduced above, show that nothing could have been further from the great southerner's mind than to make the announcement attributed to him. On the contrary, the proposition he lays down and illustrates is precisely contrary to the idea that inferior money will lower values and prices. It is passing strange that the keen-eyed editor of The Press has overlooked this.

Mr. Calhoun's proposition is that the quantity of money in circulation determines its value. If the circulation is increased values and prices rise. If the circulation is decreased, or contracted, values and prices fall. The value of money is registered in property values and prices, and these constitute an infallible gauge and guide.

Money is "inferior" only when it becomes plentiful as compared with the demand for it. One form of money can only supplement another form by reason of its abundance. When an "inferior" money drives out "good" money it is because the inferior money is abundant enough to meet the demands of the people. Gold and silver disappeared before greenbacks; gold and silver disappeared before Confederate notes; but prices did not fall. Nor did they fall in England when the people were paying their debts with clipped coin; nor do they ever fall when "inferior" money drives out "good" money. It is passing strange that the editor of The Press does not perceive that Mr. Calhoun was stating in simple terms what all authorities on economics call

"the quantitative theory"—namely, that the value of money depends on the quantity in circulation, and not on any so-called intrinsic quality in the material of which the money is made.

It is a pity that the editor of The Press should close his eyes to the real force and meaning of the statements he quotes from the great Carolinian.

**No Need for a Recount.**  
 In the constant agitation of some of the defeated candidates in the recent city primary, for a recount, it should not be forgotten that the city has some rights in the premises as well as the candidates.

We observe that Mr. Henry T. McDaniel is very active in his demand for a recount of the vote by which he was defeated, by several hundred votes. Mr. McDaniel's demand is coupled with the intimation that it will take a recount to pacify him, and that if he is not so pacified he will probably run on his own hook. There is some plausibility for a candidate insisting on a recount where the vote is close, but there is absolutely none in Mr. McDaniel's case, and his extreme activity in the matter indicates that his want of office is the result of his own mismanagement.

The people have passed upon this subject and have selected one of the most competent civil engineers in Georgia to do the work the city requires—a man whose capacity has been fully tested and who has always proved himself equal to any emergency.

If Mr. McDaniel wants to measure his strength again with Captain Clayton we presume there will be no formal protest against his doing so, but there is no reason for a recount of the ballots of the late election simply to gratify Mr. McDaniel's curiosity. They might be recounted until they are worn out, and the fact would be as apparent as it is today, that an overwhelming majority of the people of Atlanta prefer Captain Clayton to Mr. McDaniel to do the work of the city engineer. If Mr. McDaniel persists in running, let him do so, but it will be found that the proportionate vote of the primary election will not be materially altered.

**The A B C of the Silver Question.**  
 A correspondent at Young Harris, in the course of a letter, asks: "What is the free coinage of silver, and how is it kept on a parity with gold?"

In the very beginning of our government the men who had charge of its destinies, and who framed its laws, saw that they must establish an adequate currency system, and that this system must have a definite basis—something to start from. In arithmetic 1 is the unit, and all calculations are sums or multiples of that unit. A currency system must of necessity have a unit of value, and the wise men who established our government decreed that the unit of value should be a silver dollar containing 371½ grains of pure silver. This silver dollar was the basis, the unit of all money values. Gold was also made money, but its value was counted by comparing it with silver units or dollars, which were made the basis of all money and property values. That is to say, when an ounce of gold, or a horse, or an acre of land, or a barrel of flour was said to be worth so many dollars, silver dollars were meant.

This silver unit, or measure of values, was established in 1792. The ratio between silver and gold was first made 15 to 1, and then changed to 16 to 1; but the silver dollar or unit was never changed. It was recognized as the standard of value from 1792 to 1873—a period of more than sixty years. The reason that silver was made the unit and standard of value, the standard by which all other values were expressed, was because it was recognized then, as it is now, as peculiarly the money of the people, while gold was regarded as the money of the rich. Gold was stored in the banks, as it is now, while silver circulated, as it does now, among the people. The wise men who made that metal the unit of value saw that, while designing persons might be able to corner the small stock of gold and make large profits for themselves, they would not be able to get hold of the more widely circulated silver.

For more than sixty years, the mints of the United States were open to the free coinage of silver, the unit of value, and to gold, which was measured in silver. Every owner of silver bullion, no matter what the amount or what it cost him to procure it, could take it to the mints and have it coined into full legal tender dollars at the rate of \$1.29 an ounce. The coinage was free because there was no charge at the mints; it was unlimited, because the government stood ready to coin into dollars any amount of pure or standard silver that might be carried to the mints. It was so with gold, with this important exception: the gold so coined was measured and expressed in terms of the silver unit. Thus, the law said that "dollars or units" should be "of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current, and to contain 371½ grains of pure, or 416 grains of standard silver." The law also declared that the gold eagles should each "be of the value of ten dollars or units"—that is to say, ten silver dollars.

In 1873 the law was radically changed, and the change was brought about surreptitiously. John Sherman and a few republicans who were in the conspiracy, introduced a bill to "revise" the mint laws, and in this bill was a section closing the mints to silver and making the gold dollar the unit of value. This section was never read in either house of congress, and neither the senators nor the representatives, with the exception of the conspirators, knew the importance of the measure which purported to be simply a bill to revise and regulate the laws governing the mints. General Grant, who signed the bill, declared that he did so under a misapprehension. He said it would never have received his signature had he known that it contained a provision demonetizing silver.

When, therefore, The Constitution declares itself to be in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, it desires its correspondent at Young Harris, and all its readers to understand that it is in favor of wiping out absolutely the law of 1873, surreptitiously

passed, which makes gold the unit of value and closes the mints to the free coinage of silver.

It has never been the intention or purpose of government to fix absolutely the commercial value of the money metals. That is beyond the control of government. The coinage ratio between the two metals is fixed for the purpose of adjusting and regulating the commercial value of the metals, as far as that may be possible; and the founders of the government opened the mints to two metals, so that when one grew too valuable to be used for debt-paying and redemption purposes, the other might take its place. It was known that either one of the two metals, taken by itself, might appreciate in response to circumstances and contingencies over which government has no control. The legal ratio fixes absolutely the minimum of depreciation, but not the maximum of appreciation. But by the use of two metals as money of redemption, it was intended that the cheaper metal should take the place of the dearer one. By this means two important results were obtained. Debt values were kept at a just level, and property values and prices of commodities maintained their stability. Moreover, the disuse of the dearer metal—there being small demand for it—prevented its further appreciation and tended to bring it back to the bimetallic level.

We are glad to see our subscribers taking an interest in the silver question. It is the paramount issue, and every voter ought to take pains to inform himself upon the subject.

**In Solid Phalanx.**  
 It is safe to assume that the democrats will present a solid, unbroken front in the congressional election in this state. There is every indication of this in the news from the congressional districts throughout the state. The democrats will turn out to a man, and register their convictions at the polls. The full vote is looked for everywhere.

This is as it should be. There is a determined enemy in the field, and unusual effort should be put forth to make the democratic victory a sweeping one. This can be done, but it will take work and constant vigilance. Flushed with the gains made in the state election, the populists will contend vigorously for every inch of ground. They have put on the war paint and are active everywhere. It will take democratic work, wisdom and watchfulness to gain as great a victory as we desire. There must be no lethargy—no loitering in the field. Full party organization seems to be the watchword, and if the work continues as well as it has begun, it will be rewarded by just what is needed—an overwhelming victory.

**The Registration Question.**

In a recent communication to The Augusta Chronicle, referring to The Chronicle's comment on a letter which recently appeared in The Constitution from Dr. Felton, concerning the qualification for voters in the congressional elections, that well-known gentleman says: "Tell me, therefore, in plainest words, if 'registration is unnecessary in a congressional election,' and if you think it was fair to vote 11,000 unregistered votes in 1892, in Richmond county, against a strict registration for a legal opinion upon this subject to be given by any reader of The Chronicle authorized to announce a legal decision, from any court or proper authority." The democratic nominees for congress are expected to meet in Atlanta today to discuss the registration problem and to endeavor to arrive at some conclusion by which the voters of the state can be given definite knowledge of the qualifications necessary for participation in the congressional elections.

It is of the utmost importance that the present uncertainty be ended. Either the registration lists should be recognized and the qualification for voting be limited to them, or it should be clearly understood that the registration lists will play no part in the election, and that anybody who is constitutionally entitled to vote by being a citizen, and having paid all back taxes since 1877, shall have the full privilege of casting his vote for congressmen.

Fortunately this matter is not one of partisan character. The democratic nominees for congress moved in it before Dr. Felton wrote his communication to Judge Newman asking for a decision on the subject, and today's meeting was called for the purpose of solving the very problem for the solution of which Dr. Felton communicated with Judge Newman.

Dr. Felton asks in his letter to The Chronicle for a "legal opinion upon this subject." Unfortunately no such opinion exists unless it can be said that Judge Spear's decision of years ago would now control throughout the state, notwithstanding the fact that it was based on an application from the tenth district alone and on the federal election laws, which have since been repealed. It is a matter of indifference whether the registration lists of the counties having registration laws are recognized or not, but it is of vital importance that there should be some definite decision, by some competent authority, which either will or will not require voting to be confined to county registrations. It is the uncertainty and the suspense which is dangerous and which under certain circumstances may become exceedingly damaging.

By all means let the democratic nominees give this matter careful consideration and take some step by which the people of the state will be given the benefit of a controlling opinion on the subject, be that opinion what it may. The main thing is a decision, and it is important that some decision be obtained which will control throughout the state.

Hill continues to be lucky. He has arrayed against him the elements whose opposition has heretofore won his state campaigns for him.

Yesterday a farmer who owns some city property brought a bale of cotton into market to buy money with which to pay the taxes. His taxes amounted to \$20 and he could only buy \$25 with his bale of cotton, so he had to go down into his reserve

fund. Two years ago he bought it with a bale of cotton and had it over with which to buy sugar and coffee and calico. Hurrah for John Sherman and his Georgia apostles!

Editor Dana says that when the banks hold a plethora of money the people are in lack of it. True, oh, good and great man! For once when you see it in The Sun it's so.

We call the attention of The Savannah Press to the fact that if "inferior money" lowers values and prices, gold must be the most "inferior money" ever invented. Why not abolish and banish it and give the people a chance?

The Washington Post is attracting some attention as a compendium of the movements of the Salvation army. Editor Merriam doesn't march in the ranks, but he makes an able spectator.

Editor Stovall, of Savannah, need not search in Calhoun's works for goldbug arguments. The great Carolinian was too true a friend of the people to believe in a contracted currency.

Mr. Hill seems to have started out well. The "light vote in Georgia" turns out to be the heaviest ever cast. What will the goldbugs say now?

**GEORGIA PERSONAL NOTES.**

The Macon County Citizen says that the great personal popularity of Hon. E. B. Lewis, senator-elect, is shown in the fact that he not only ran ahead of the state ticket in his home county but in every county in this district. In Schley he ran ahead of the state ticket, and in Sumter, the home of his opponent, Mr. Stewart, he ran forty-one votes ahead of the state ticket and only lacked a small fraction of doubling Mr. Stewart. Lewis's vote was 1,100, and Stewart's was 575.

The Savannah Press, commenting on Senator Walsh's vigorous exposition speech, says that if any man in Georgia is at home at a county fair, that man is Hon. Patrick Walsh. He is more of a hero than Archie Boyd. Mr. Walsh is an adept in exposition matters. He has made them and put them on their feet in Georgia. He can judge of the best yield of cotton in a premium patch, and can tie the blue ribbon around a registered Jersey.

Hon. Hamilton McWhorter has been making speeches in different sections of the eighth district in behalf of democracy and his late opponent, Hon. Thomas G. Lawson.

Dr. J. B. Edge, of Perry, will be an applicant for the position of principal physician of the state penitentiary under the new democratic administration of Georgia.

The Barnsville Gazette says that Hon. William H. Fleming, of Augusta, should be elected speaker of the house of representatives without opposition.

The third is the banner democratic district and Speaker Crisp is the biggest man in it, or outside of it, either, for that matter, says The Hawkinsville Dispatch.

**FUN IN GEORGIA.**

The poet of The Hawkinsville Dispatch sings in this lively fashion:

"That's a-go-in' ter be a fiddlin' match  
 At the wigwag fair, they say,  
 An' a fine hat 's ter be gobbled,  
 By the feller that best can play."

"Them old stomp down cotton tunes  
 That stir yer blood up so  
 An' 'im gub' ter 'yer han' ergin,  
 I uster pull er bow."

"An' if I don't take off that hat  
 With 'Pretty Betty Martin,'  
 I'll give em 'Rack Back Davy,'  
 That'll wake 'em up ferartin."

"I want ter be an angel too,  
 In powerful hand to beat,  
 An' when his played up lively  
 Puts ther motion in yer feet."

"So look out brother fiddler,  
 Fer unless you soap my strings,  
 I'll wear that hat as long as yer born,  
 An' my fiddle fairly sings."

The American Times-Recorder says: "A very fortunate piece of news was that which stated that Mirabeau L. Towns, a Brooklyn lawyer who once lived in the city, received a legacy of \$150,000 the other day from an eccentric Irishman who had taken a fancy to the lawyer's rhyming. This set several American lawyers wild, and they are organizing sonnets and couplets and things and dedicating them to sundry eccentric millionaires whom they hope to get a pull on."

The Madisonian has this paragraph: "An Echols county woman gave birth the other day to a son and two daughters. The mother is as well as could be expected under the circumstances."

**FOR HOME SUPPLIES.**

Houston Home Journal: Despite the general complaint of hard times and the scarcity of money, Houston farmers are not dodging creditors or the sheriff. They may not have money in abundance, but they are in danger of being obliged to live on half rations. They have successfully converted a hog and hominy campaign this year. They will also have plenty of syrup, potatoes and other fat-making farm products.

Abbeville Examiner: Raise hogs and hominy. Let cotton alone. It would lend a blessing to a sort of cotton war planted in the south next season. Our people are paying more than two pounds of cotton for one pound of western meat. How can they live at it? It is a serious question.

Barnesville Gazette: Meat, corn, wheat, oats and such products will enable the farmer to live at home without debt, who neither fills his pockets with cash or no.

Telfair Enterprise: The farmers of Telfair have bread and meat, even if cotton is selling low down.

**PULL TOGETHER.**

Telfair Enterprise: If we are determined to seek out our political salvation under separate banners, there is no reason why we should not walk under the same flag and devotion and service to our native section of the state. Let us drop discord and strife for a while and join hands in a better and holier work. The development of our matchless soil, and the upbuilding of our greater section will bring greater blessings to our people than can ever come by anything won in strife or bitterness.

Blue Ridge Post: No man should be so much of a partisan that he cannot rejoice at the prosperity of the country, no matter what party may be in power. One's reason for belonging to a party should be that he regards it as the safest one with which to intrust the affairs of state.

**OUR GEORGIA AUTUMN.**

Telfair Enterprise: Sugar-cane bollings will be all the rage in a few days, and the young man and his best girl will be like the label on the bottle—all around it but not in it.

Montgomery Monitor: Betsy cloud has a silver lining; the winter soon weary and the woods are always clothed in brightest verdure in this inimitable wiregrass Georgia, and then, too—sugar-cane and sweet potatoes haven't gone anywhere yet.

Albany Herald: A fairer, lovelier day never dawned than was ushered in by yesterday morning's sun, and the day was indeed a perfect one. The dust had been laid; the thirmy earth had been watered to satiety; the air was fragrant with the mellow aroma that nature, refreshed by the blessed rains, gives forth at harvest time; the atmosphere was crisp and laden with calm breezes; the fields and all things animate, a perfect day was yesterday in this climate.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

**Mighty Happy.**  
 Oh, we're feelin' mighty happy;  
 As along the road we jog;  
 For the fat is on the 'possum,  
 An' the bark is on the dog.

An' life is not a riddle,  
 But is happiness complete;  
 For the bow is on the fiddle,  
 An' the move is on the feet!

Then sing the joy of livin',  
 An' just go it with a whoop!  
 For the cash is on the counter,  
 An' the oyster is in the soup!

**Wanted a Dinner Out of It.**

"There are two charges against you—one for breaking in this man's house, and the other for hog stealing. One of these I will dismiss."

"Yes, sub; but don't dismiss de hog, jedge; 'cause, sence I done got cotech, I wants to eat him!"

The wind is whirling the golden leaves of October and tumbling the poets around at a lively rate.

Riley has published a dozen volumes of verse in as many years. The old oaken bucket that hangs in his well is continually going down and coming up brimful.

**Strange.**

Strangest thing is human nature—  
 Funniest that you ever saw:  
 Daddy's in the legislature,  
 Mamma's layin' down the law!

What has become of Douglas Sherley? Has Riley put him to raising dilect on his Indiana farm?

**The Pessimistic View of It.**

"Is there any hope for this country?"  
 "Not a bit. Folks a-going at 39, and not enough money to fill a prescription!"

The Georgia weekly editor has entered the hog and hominy campaign, and takes cattle on subscription right along.

**Look Lively!**

When times are bad, slip trouble's fetter:  
 A happy heart can make 'em better;  
 When all your sorrows you rehearse,  
 It's ten to one they might be worse!

The 'possum is up his favorite gum tree now, and the coon is in the hollow. If there is anything else you would like you have only to ask for it.

**Just for His Health.**

"Did you get the office?"  
 "No; didn't want it."  
 "What were you running for, then?"  
 "Exercise."

Sam Small will give the people of the Old Dominion a lively newspaper—just Pilot 'em through, if fact. Sam can do it.

**All Right!**

Now we're happy every week—  
 Live in happy lan';  
 Dimples on the maiden's cheek,  
 An' dough in every pan!

The sound of the fiddle is now heard in the rural districts. One quart of ordinary corn whisky will keep the old fiddler busy till daybreak.

**Most Got There.**

"What have you got to say for yourself?"  
 "Jest dis, sub: 'I wants a liar to defend me.'"

"You mean a lawyer?"  
 "Yes, sub; I knowed I most had it!"

**"THE ISSUE MUST BE DRAWN."**

Representative Jim Pittman, of Troup, writes a Ringing Letter.

Editor Constitution—The reasoning of "Democrat" in your issue of 11th instant is the same entertained by thousands of private citizens who are heartily tired of the stress of importance given to "parity." If a gold standard only can maintain parity or if (what is practically the same thing) we must not have any more coining of commercial silver bullion into silver dollars, independently of international agreement, because it might endanger parity, then let parity go and let silver dollars come! The argument is exhausted. Distress continues. Let us have action, even if it be experiment. In the recent campaign earnest, active and patriotic democrats met the populist foe and battled for the triumph of democracy when the party was assailed and its very existence threatened. They told the dissatisfied people that the gold views of one wing of the administration did not represent the aims and ends of the party. To have done otherwise would, in some localities, have been but to court defeat. I believe these men were true to themselves and true to the people. How exasperating to be told now by these democrats who follow in the train of distinguished office holders that reduced majorities were caused by preaching the three silver heresy, when we know that in some democratic districts—indeed, most of them—the democrats have won the fight by defending the democracy of Georgia against the charge that it was delivered over to the policies advocated by Secretary Smith and Congressman Turner.

If Georgia democracy means the triumph of the views entertained by these two distinguished gentlemen, then the vast array of speakers who, from every stamp, proclaimed a contrary doctrine, were either incapable or unwilling to rightly construe the Georgia platform.

In my humble way I contributed to the refutation of what I conceived to be the most monometallic doctrine boldly advocated by Secretary Smith in his oft quoted speech in Atlanta—more often quoted by the enemy to disconcert us, than by friends to reassure us; and if I have not completely misjudged the temper of the democrats who dwell in this section of Georgia, they are fighting the gold theories of Mr. Smith and the paper vagaries of the populists with equal energy, and with the same settled determination to repudiate both. However this may be, it is clear that on the silver question the democrats of Georgia are divided. If the silver democrats are in the minority, they should not deceive themselves and the people longer. If they are in the majority they are entitled to know it, that they may go forth to battle in the coming congressional fight, duly commissioned to bear the banner of democracy, upon which shall be inscribed the party's position on this great question, with no belauding words to confuse and mystify.

How can we determine where Georgia stands? How can we settle the dispute as to what democracy contends for? The method is simple and the opportunity is at hand.

Let the democrats of the Georgia legislature again ask of every senator and congressman now elected and demand of those to be elected that they employ their best energies and cast their every ballot for legislation that will at once open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of American silver bullion at the ratio now fixed by law, and to continue the coinage thereof until some new ratio may be fixed by a law which shall also continue the coinage. This will present the issue squarely.

If the cause of silver suffers, we will gain information and stop a faulty quarrel. If the representatives of the people, fresh from the office and field and factory, declare that justice be done by giving to silver

at least the privilege of a trial, then we at once explode the strongest plea the populists made for sympathy, when they claimed that theirs was the only party which had made its meaning on this question clear to all. Let me say to The Constitution and to all other concerned that the issue shall be drawn and democratic must decide.  
 J. H. PITTMAN.  
 LaGrange, Ga., October 12, 1894.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"I have never had any intention in that direction," remarked Lieutenant Hill, who won so much fame while in command of the Brazilian man-of-war Nietheroy, referring to a rumor that he was preparing to fit out a ship to take a part in the China-Japan war. "I would hardly go in on the Chinese side, and I am sure that the Japanese do not need foreign aid. Their naval officers are as well trained as any the American, English or French navy. The Chinese are getting foreigners for gunners, however, I have just received a letter from the man who was first gunner on the Nietheroy, George Cameron, and he tells me that he is on his way to China. He is a fine gunner and understands his business. I like the adventure of such affairs, and if I had a ship like the Nietheroy and a crew of my own selection—why, I might take a jaunt towards the seat of war. The Japanese clearly outclass the Chinese on the waters."

"The moonshiners are on the increase, as to numbers," said United States Commissioner Broyles yesterday. "The licensed people are not making as much whisky as usual with the increased taxation, and this, of course, gives more room for illicit traffic. Then, too, the moonshiner can sell now at a small advance what does not cost him any more to make. Many of them believe that the making of whisky without a license is perfectly legal and do not see why they cannot use their own corn as they choose, especially with bad roads to market it on and depressed prices."

Colonel Burton, of the United States army, whose headquarters are at Washington, has been in the city several days inspecting Captain Clem's office and generally looking over the change of companies. He expresses himself as highly delighted with Atlanta, and will probably try for a furlough in order to come here during the Cotton States and International exposition.

"The season at Indian Spring is about over," said Mr. M. A. Lindsey, the general manager of the little Indian Spring and Plover road yesterday. "There is still a pretty good crowd around the springs, but very few people are coming. We've had a great season. Everything was goingable, and Indian Spring has taken great strides forward as a summer resort. We've had as many as a thousand at a time frequently and on Sunday the Wigwam and the other hotels were always full."

Mr. Lindsey is president, general manager, local and general freight and passenger agent, superintendent, auditor, bookkeeper, traffic manager and chairman of the executive board.

The taste of the average public seems to be getting vicious. "Do you know?" said Dick Murphy, of the Kimball house newstand yesterday, "that I sell more copies of The Standard of New York, than of any foreign paper worth reading. I have been getting one hundred and fifty copies a week, but from the demand, I think I will have to double my order. The people seem perfectly wild after them, and they are generally good two hours after I get them. The fast young men all read The Standard."

That same taste that calls for The Standard enjoys a legacy battle. The whole tendency of The Standard is toward the wide and the suggestive. It is not only not elevating, yet it is sought after eagerly by the young men of the town. It is extremely broad, coarse even. Apropos of this a theater patron who places art above his play, said yesterday:

"The Atlanta public seems to be utterly lacking in appreciation for the really good things that are coming here in the theatrical line. Just this week we have had two magnificent companies, and they have hardly enough support from Atlanta to pay their expenses. These companies were the Country Squire and Yonson. Both were excellent. For some reason Atlanta did not see fit to give these companies any patronage."

Mr. J. C. A. Brannan reports the fall trade as being satisfactory. "It is as good as can be expected," said he yesterday. "This statement is borne out by other wholesale merchants in other lines of commerce. There is a healthy demand for goods."

Dr. Scott Todd tells a good one on Captain Whack Bailey. It seems that a prominent member of the ancient and honorable order of bums had almost exhausted his resources in trying to persuade Whack to give him a drink



## THE INCOME TAX.

It Will Go Into Operation on the First of January.

## INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE LAW

An Interview with the Revenue Agent, Colonel W. H. Chapman.

## \$4,000 IS THE LIMIT OF EXEMPTION

Churches, Benevolent Associations and Charities Are Not Taxed—Officers Not Allowed to Divulge Information.

Atlanta capitalists are beginning to concern themselves about the payment of the income tax.

Beginning on the 1st of January, 1895, every man whose income exceeds \$4,000 will be required to pay a stipulated tax into Uncle Sam's treasury.

This is the injunction laid upon him by the last congress of the United States. It is a democratic measure and one that is firmly rooted in the principles of the party.

Democrats, therefore, will have to set a graceful pattern to the country by manifesting a cheerful and contented spirit under the trying ordeal through which they will have to pass.

The government officials will be obliged to stem the current and face a strong wind that will have a tendency to blow them down the stream; but this will only be until the novelty of the law wears off. As soon as the taxpayers begin to open their eyes to the good results accruing from the measure they will offer no objection to the tax and the operation of the law will proceed without friction.

The finger of the government, as represented by the income tax, touches a much larger number of people than a careless surmise of the situation would lead a person to think; and the government's revenue, arising from this source, will amount to a considerable sum of money.

Colonel Chapman, the revenue agent, was seen at his office in the federal building by a representative of The Constitution. Colonel Chapman is a thorough type of the Virginia gentleman. He is tall, dignified and erect and wears a long beard that flows almost to his waist. His manner is cordial and prepossessing and just enough humor sparkles in his countenance to let the observer know that he is full of merriment and good nature, but they must yield to the paramount duties of his position.

He was seated at his desk and was gazing intently over a lot of revenue papers when his quick eye observed the entrance of his visitor. With a cordial handshake and a reassuring smile, he offered the correspondent a seat and proceeded to make him feel at ease.

"I have not received my instructions from Washington as yet," said Colonel Chapman, touching upon the income tax, "but I expect to hear from the authorities by every mail. The law, in my opinion, is a good one. I see no difficulty in the way of its operation, though I apprehend a number will oppose it at the start, and complain of its harshness. But, however, it is only natural. People, as a rule, are slow to acknowledge the justice of any measure that takes from their pocket books without offering them something in return. But, however, the good results that accrue from it. My belief is that good results are bound to flow from it and these will not be long in making themselves apparent. No reform is ever instituted without opposition, however wise the reform or necessary the legislation as shown in the light of subsequent events. The government is obliged to live and its only means of support is the revenue derived from taxation. As soon as the income tax ceases to be a stranger and acquires the familiarity of an old friend I am satisfied that all complaint will cease and a better feeling of satisfaction will prevail."

"Do you know of any other country that has an income tax?"

"Oh, yes. It is found in nearly all the countries of Europe. England has had an income tax for years and she has no difficulty in collecting the revenues of the government from this source. It has been approved by the wisest statesmen of the world and the leading men of thought in every country, who have considered the question of national revenue, are pronounced in their partiality to this method of raising money to meet the expenses of the government. The operation of the tax only affects those who are amply able to pay it."

Here is the law.

"I shall have very little to do with the collection of the tax," continued the agent after a pause, "as that is the duty of the collector of internal revenue, Mr. Trammell. He and his deputy collectors will have charge of the returns, as well as the collection of the tax, for the northern district of Georgia. My territory includes the states of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and my duties are far as the income tax is concerned, are supervisory."

The following is the law in full, as shown by the revenue agent:

"From and after the 1st day of January, 1895, and until the 1st of January, 1900, there shall be assessed, levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received during the preceding calendar year by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits and income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or occupation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of 2 per centum on the amount so derived over and above four thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income from all property owned and of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States. And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed by the commissioner of internal revenue and collected, and paid on place the first day of December next, preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax."

It will thus appear that not only citizens but also non-residents who have income accruing from property or business carried on within the United States, are amenable to the law. Citizens of the United States who have income accruing from property in foreign countries are also included.

The law goes on to specify that all incomes derived from interest on notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the United States as are exempt, are subject to taxation. Profits realized within the year from the sale of real estate purchased within the year previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated, are also to be taxed. The law then proceeds:

"In computing incomes the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation or profession shall be deducted and also all interest due or paid within the year by such person. And all national, state, county, school and municipal taxes, not including those assessed against local benefits, paid within the

year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, tenant or mortgagee; also losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade, or arising from fire, storm or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values and losses within the year on sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated."

The following section of the law provides for those whose income is above \$5,000 and under \$10,000:

"It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than \$5,000 for the taxable year, computed on the basis herein prescribed, to make and render a list or return on or before the day provided by law, to the collector or deputy collector of the district in which they reside, of the amount of their income, gains and profits, as aforesaid, and to make and render such list or return or shall render a willfully false or fraudulent list or return, it shall be the duty of the collector or deputy collector to make and render a list, according to the best information he can obtain, by the examination of such person, or any other evidence, and to add 50 per centum as a penalty to the amount of tax due on such list."

The person thus taxed, however, is allowed to appeal such excuse or reason as may tend to remove the penalty and the commissioner of internal revenue will pass upon the merits of the controversy.

The first tax on income will be due and payable on the 1st of July, 1895.

Mercantile establishments of every kind are included under the operation of the law as appears from the following sections:

"There shall be assessed, levied and collected a tax of 2 per centum annually on the net profits or income, above actual operating and business expenses, of all banking institutions, trust companies, savings institutions, fire, marine, life and other insurance companies, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, stock, water, telephone, telegraph, express, electric light, gas, water, street railway companies, or associations doing business for profit in the United States, no matter how created or organized, but not including partnerships."

If the officers of the corporation fail to make a proper return as authorized by law, the corporation, company or association in default will forfeit as a penalty the sum of \$1,000 and 2 per centum on the amount of taxes due for each month until the same is paid.

The law then proceeds to specify a number of exemptions:

"Nothing herein contained shall apply to states, counties or municipalities; nor to corporations, associations or companies organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious or educational purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations, operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders or associations; nor to the stocks, shares, funds or securities held by any fiduciary or trustee for charitable or educational purposes; nor to building and loan associations or companies which make loans only to their shareholders; nor to such savings banks or societies as from their nature and purpose entitle them to a special exemption."

Every salaried officer of the United States government, whose income is in excess of \$4,000, comes under the operation of the law. This was explained:

"There shall be levied, collected and paid on all salaries of officers or payments for services to persons in the civil, military, naval or other employment, or service of the government, including senators and representatives and delegates in congress, when exceeding the rate of \$4,000 per annum, a tax of 2 per centum on the excess above the said \$4,000, and it shall be the duty of all paymasters and all disbursing officers under the government of the United States, or persons in the employ thereof, when making any payment to or for officers or persons as aforesaid, whose compensation is determined by a fixed salary, or upon settling or adjusting the accounts of such officers or persons, to deduct and withhold the aforesaid tax of 2 per centum."

The law goes on to specify that no collecting officer shall divide or make known the operations, style of work or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income returned by any person or corporation. "Any such information will be regarded as a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both; and the offender shall be dismissed from office and made incapable of holding any office under the government."

This is a full summary of the law that will go into effect on the 1st of January, 1895, and one that will no doubt illustrate the efficiency of the law, as well as the impartial and democratic administration of the government.

## ATLANTA MAN IN LUCK.

Some Atlanta Drains a Capital Prize.

Who Is the Fortunate Fellow?

There is a rich man in Atlanta somewhere who slept last night dreaming that he was the owner of a snug fortune for which he paid a single dollar.

Who he is and where he resides is just now one of the problems that could not be solved.

The wealth of the lucky man, be he capitalist, professional man or laborer, came to him through the old Louisiana lottery. A month ago, notwithstanding the fact that lottery tickets are prohibited in Georgia, and the dispensing of prizes is prohibited in the United States by lotteries, nearly five hundred tickets were sold to the drawing which took place last Tuesday.

These tickets were, of course, sold on the quiet or under cover, and no one knows the purchaser of any of the tickets of the party by whom they were sold. Yet this does not prevent an authentic statement that nearly five hundred Atlanta residents tried their luck against the wheel a month ago, and that just as many are now anxiously awaiting a return from the turn of the wheel which took place Tuesday.

Just where that drawing occurred cannot be said at present.

But it can be said on the best authority that one of the winning tickets was bought by an Atlanta man, and that upon the presentation of his ticket to the proper authorities of the lottery he will receive either a \$10,000 or a \$5,000 prize.

The numbers drawing the prizes reached Atlanta yesterday by a grapevine service the lottery has, and are this morning presented to the holders of the tickets. Along with the numbers, which came from the Georgia lottery, came the information that one of the numbers had been sent to Atlanta with the batch its agent was given, and that it was the pleasure of the company to present the money the minute the ticket was presented.

Where the drawing took place is not known exactly, as the management of the lottery does not care to show its hand, pending its fight to get into Florida with a charter to do business for a term of years.

A record of the tickets which were sold in Atlanta, it is said by one who has seen it, carries one of the lucky numbers. In addition to that the grapevine story which brought the numbers to Atlanta stated that one of the numbers had been sent to this city, and asked for its presentation for the purpose of cashing it.

## STANDS AS PRINTED

Mr. Atkinson Has Not Denied The Constitution's Interview.

## HE SAID WHAT WAS PRINTED

And the Effort to Make It Appear Otherwise Is an Injustice to Mr. Atkinson.

The interview with Governor-elect Atkinson, printed in last Sunday's Constitution, stands.

Despite the effort made yesterday afternoon to make it appear so, Mr. Atkinson has not denied the correctness of the interview, and its accuracy is vouched for by The Constitution's representative and by Mr. Ed Durant, who was present when Mr. Atkinson said the things quoted in his interview.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon contained an editorial in which it was stated that The Constitution's interview was bogus, and that the paper had Mr. Atkinson's authority for saying so. It will be remembered that in this interview the governor-elect said some true things in a straightforward way—things that were not relished in certain quarters. He took the emphatic position that the desertion of the state platform by some of the goldbug stump speakers was largely responsible for the smallness of the democratic majority in the late election.

Yesterday's Journal stated that it had the authority of Mr. Atkinson to say that this interview was not authorized by himself. Just in what form this authority was given is rather a matter to be determined. The Journal failed to make this point clear yesterday afternoon.

Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, of the Journal, was asked last night on what authority The Journal had denied the accuracy of the interview.

"On Mr. Atkinson's," said Mr. Cabaniss. "How did he authorize The Journal to deny it?" was asked.

"I got a letter from him. He said that he had no objection to my having matter to be written by The Constitution's representative."

"Did he deny that he said what was printed in The Constitution?"

"I don't remember his exact words. I think he said he did not authorize the publication."

"Could you give us a copy of the letter?"

"Yes, I could; but it's at the office. I could not get it tonight."

"Was Mr. Atkinson's letter voluntary, or in answer to one from you?"

"I tried in an indirect way to find out if Mr. Atkinson had been quoted correctly. I did not find out that way, and then I got his letter."

"It was in answer to one from you?"

"Yes, I wrote to Mr. Atkinson, enclosing the interview. He made the reply that I have stated."

If Mr. Atkinson made any denial The Journal did not give it. His letter, which would have been the very highest proof, was withheld. Mr. Cabaniss did not remember that the letter contained any denial of the interview, written by him.

As to the interview.

The interview with Mr. Atkinson was written by Mr. Crawford, one of The Constitution's most careful representatives, and regarding it he writes the following card:

"Editor Constitution—My attention has been called to an editorial in The Atlanta Journal of today claiming to have matter from Hon. W. Y. Atkinson to disclaim, on his behalf, the interview published in a recent issue of The Constitution, written by me."

"Since it appears that no such denial has been made, I feel it my duty to defend myself against such silly publications as The Journal's editorial. Mr. Atkinson has not denied the interview."

REMEMBER CRAWFORD.

What Mr. Durant Says.

When Mr. E. M. Durant, who was present at the interview with Mr. Atkinson, was asked for a statement to defend myself against such silly publications as The Journal's editorial, Mr. Atkinson has not denied the interview."

"Yes, I was with Mr. Crawford when Mr. Atkinson gave expression to the views contained in The Constitution's interview. After Mr. Crawford left, however, Mr. Atkinson asked me not to publish his conversation as it was not intended as an interview, and with this understanding I did not use it. Mr. Atkinson did not say anything to Mr. Crawford about not using the matter in an interview, and I suppose he took it for granted that he knew he was being interviewed."

## A MEETING TODAY.

The Ladies Interested in the Flower Show Meet This Morning.

The ladies interested in the flower show, to be given by the woman's department of the exposition on October 20th, 21st and November 1st and 2nd, are requested to be present at a meeting to be held at the Georgia City Guard armory this morning. A large attendance is wanted, as the ladies have some very important matters to discuss.

Yesterday Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. donated to the floral display of the Cotton States and International exposition a pearl and diamond pin and a ruby ring to the boy and girl that sells the most tickets.

Mr. Frank Postell is to donate the printing of them to the floral display of the Cotton States and International exposition a pearl and diamond pin and a ruby ring to the boy and girl that sells the most tickets.

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## A Marvelous Showing.

The U. S. Government, through the Agricultural Department, has been investigating the baking powders for the purpose of informing the public which was the purest, most economical and wholesome.

The published report shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful preparation, absolutely free from alum or any adulterant, and that it is greatly stronger in leavening power than any other baking powder.

Consumers should not let this valuable information, official and unprejudiced, go unheeded.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

## IT WAS A MISTRIAL

The Jury in the Dickerson Damage Suit Could Not Agree.

## JUDGMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

A Verdict for the City Was Returned by Judge Westmoreland's Court—Court Items of All Sorts.

There was a mistrial yesterday in the suit for damages of Dickerson against Donaldson and others, which has been in progress for several days in Judge Van Epps's court.

The testimony upon which Dickerson based his suit has been given upon several occasions, and he attempted to sustain the statements made in his petition for damages. The cross bill of the defendants showed the matter up in an entirely different light.

According to the testimony of the defendants, it seems that Dickerson was in very poor circumstances and in need of work when he went to the Donaldsons and was put to work driving a team. He complained that he had no shoes to wear and that he could not get along without them. He asked for an order, but was refused, as it is not the custom of the Donaldsons to do this.

Dickerson then said to one of the defendants that he could get a pair of shoes at a nearby store, which was owned by a sister of the Donaldsons. He was told to get a pair of shoes for \$1.50. He did this and, it seems, never paid for them. Upon the day he mentions in his petition he was met by Silas Donaldson, who asked him if he was going to pay for the shoes.

According to the countercharges of Donaldson told by Dickerson that the shoes had been paid for and that the money had been handed to F. F. Sentell.

Dickerson then agreed to accompany Silas Donaldson to where Sentell was at work, and there Sentell denied that he had ever been paid any money. Dickerson then asked if he could have his father stand for the debt and pay it. He was told that his father would be accepted. His father-in-law paid the money, Dickerson remaining near Donaldson and Sentell from his own home.

This was the showing made by the defense, and a mistrial was the result.

Another suit in Judge Van Epps's court yesterday was that of Philip Gasaway against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company for damages. It was dismissed for the want of prosecution.

In Judge Lumpkin's Court.

A few days ago the suit of T. L. Thrower against D. O'Neal, et al., was dismissed for the want of prosecution. On a petition from the plaintiff, Judge Lumpkin signed an order reinstating it.

In the suit of Mrs. L. M. McCroskey against J. L. McClure Judge Lumpkin signed an order directing Sheriff Barnes to pay out to the plaintiff certain funds in his possession.

Burgwine, Bros. Tobacco Company against J. M. Bentler & Co., suit on account, was disposed of yesterday. A judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff.

A divorce suit disposed of several days ago was just handed down yesterday by Judge Lumpkin. It was that of Stewart M. Barnett against Susan C. Barnett. Both parties are free to marry again. The plaintiff charged cruel treatment.

Judge Lumpkin signed an order yesterday making Mr. W. C. Low a member of the Atlanta bar.

The Black Diamond Coal Company was made a party to the suit of the Atlantic

STOVES All kinds and prices, cheaper than the cheapest. KING HARDWARE CO. 605 1/2 E. EX. 50

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMERS.

No Branch House in the City.

## Trust Company against the Atlanta and Florida road yesterday.

In Judge Westmoreland's Court.

The suit of Isaac Williams against the city, which has been on trial for a day or two, was disposed of yesterday. By consent of all parties the jury visited the scene. A verdict for the defendant was found by the jury.

In the suit of Reynolds against Moss & Co., Judge Westmoreland ordered the jury to bring in a sealed verdict. It will probably be opened this morning.

## THE SEABOARD'S CHANGES.

Two Superintendents in Charge of the Operating Department.

Important changes in the operating department will be announced by the Seaboard Air-Line today.

It is stated that several promotions and a general moving around of prominent officials will take place.

Mr. F. W. Whismant, who has been a district superintendent of the road, will become general superintendent of roadway for the whole system and will have general charge of the roadbed.

Mr. Simon Dickinson will be made general superintendent of transportation for the entire system, the duties of the office being that of attending to the train service and the movement of the trains by schedules.

This will be a new arrangement of the operating department of the road. The Seaboard has heretofore had several district and division superintendents covering the territory of all the lines forming the system, all of whom reported to the general manager.

By the new arrangement of work Atlanta

## will catch another of the general offices of the system, it being that of general superintendent of transportation.

The Seaboard, though one of the youngest railroads in the south, is one of the pluckiest and most wide-awake, and the young men who have charge of the operating department are fully up to the times. The lines are all progressing well under the management of General Manager John H. Winter and his able corps of assistants.

The circular announcing the changes by the Seaboard will probably be issued this morning. A telegram received from Raleigh last night announced these prospective changes.

## AT THE PRYOR STREET CHAPEL.

The Entertainment Last Night Was a Pronounced Success.

A large crowd filled the little Pryor Street Presbyterian mission last night, and the entertainment was delightful in every respect.

The following programme was rendered:

PART I.  
Flute duet—Dr. Crinshaw and Mr. Earle.  
Vocal duet—Mr. and Mrs. Pearson.  
Recitation—Miss Caro Tally.  
Piano solo—Miss Annie Terry.

PART II.  
Violin solo—Mr. Laurens Brooks.  
Recitation—Mr. F. O. Foster.  
Piano solo—Miss Annie Terry.

PART III.  
Poem—Mr. L. L. Knight.  
Recitation—Miss Sadie Askew.  
Each selection was heartily enjoyed and the entertainment, as a whole, was one of the best of the season.

Brown Allen has been found. He will be at the great auction sale of the Memphis Store Company today to get one of those cheap heating stoves for the winter. Leo Fresh, auctioneer.

Thirty years ago we gave to Atlanta Men and Boys' Clothes far in advance of that day, and it was the talk of the town. The store became headquarters for wearing apparel in the Ready-to-Wear, in the Made-to-Measure, in the Gents' Furnishings of thousands of our best citizens.

## The Same Enterprise, The Same Ownership,

And the same progressive spirit actuate the movement of this store today. There is no old stock to be rid of—everything is new. We have some old ideas and ideals that we cannot rid ourselves of—nor do we care to. We pay good prices to tailors, to cutters. We get the best from fabric makers and are satisfied with small profits. We invite an inspection of

Fall Overcoats—\$6.00 to \$30.00.  
Business Suits—\$8.50 to \$20.00.  
Semi-dress Suits—\$12.00 to \$30.00.

The Young Men—the coming men—will find to their wants, and workmanship far ahead of much of the made-to-order work often attractive only to the purse-eye before purchasing.

We scarcely touch to-day the subject of

## Merchant Tailoring

for the very particular people. We've a determined and clear policy in this Department—only High-Grade Workmanship, Cutters, Tailors and Fabrics. We've neither long credits nor losses to look for, and therefore make low prices.

Eiseman Bros.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMERS.

No Branch House in the City.



## EVERYBODY SOLD.

Cotton Shows a Decline This Week of Forty-Five Points.

## SOUTH OFFERS SPOT COTTON FREELY

The Railway List Better Supported, with the Closing Firm—Wheat and Corn Advance 1-8 Cent Each.

Cotton was active again yesterday. The opening was easy at about 7 points decline as compared with the closing prices of the day before, and as on Thursday the opening quotations proved to be the highest and the close practically the lowest of the day.

Liverpool helped us down yesterday, the opening over there being about 6 of our points lower than the closing of the day before, while the close showed an additional 6 American points decline.

The pressure of spot cotton is said to be responsible for the decline in the arrival market, and as Liverpool is the only outlet for the actual stuff prices of course are dictated from that side. Sales there amounted to 15,000 bales, but the price was reduced 3-32d. Sales for the past three weeks in Liverpool amount to 244,000 bales.

Spot cotton was reduced 1-16c in New York, making middling 61-16c.

A private wire telegram from McElroy & Co., New Orleans, says that the spot was selling there fully 5-16c below quotations, which was the main cause of the weakness.

A Fall River special to the Dow Jones News Company, New York, says: "The striking spinners at a special meeting yesterday morning voted to accept a 10 per cent reduction and return to work next Monday."

A Little Rock special states that the temperature at that place fell 14 degrees in three hours. That only beat the fall in January cotton 1 point, as that month showed a drop of 13 points, but it took five hours hard work to force the price to that point at this time of year, whereas the time is near at hand for the temperature to make just such drops as this.

Receipts of cotton at the ports for the week ending yesterday show increases of nearly 47,000 bales, as compared with the same week last year, while, since the 1st of September, the increase is 241,000.

Exports for the week show an increase of nearly 62,000 bales, and since the 1st of September 174,300.

The stocks at Liverpool, the United States ports and the seven old towns show a decrease of 185,000 bales.

## THE STOCK MARKET.

Transactions Grow Smaller—Texas Pacific Comes Into Prominence.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The transactions at the stock exchange today were smaller than of any previous day, but showed a drop of 13 points, but it took five hours hard work to force the price to that point at this time of year, whereas the time is near at hand for the temperature to make just such drops as this.

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## ATLANTA AS A MODEL

Two Northwestern Cities Are Studying Atlanta's Methods.

MANY COMMITTEES ARE COMING HERE

Two Are Here Now and Two Are on the Way—They Come to Inspect Atlanta's Sanitary System.

The twin cities of the northwest, Minneapolis and St. Paul, are represented in Atlanta today by a delegation of the most prominent citizens of that section.

Some of the delegation are members of the city legislatures of the two cities and some are plain every day citizens wearing no badge or banner to indicate the esteem in which they are held in their home town, further than the letters of credit they bear to the mayor of Atlanta and the members of the general council of the Gate City of the South.

The delegation is at the Kimball and is composed of F. L. Langan, one of the progressive young men of Minneapolis, and W. J. Preston and Thomas Manning, of St. Paul, young men who have done much to make the St. Paul end of the twinned what she is today, one of the proudest cities of the northwest. This morning the trio of ice palace people will be joined by another contingent from that neck of the woods, headed by Hon. E. H. Milham, one of the most prominent and popular members of the aldermanic board of St. Paul. The gentlemen are in Atlanta for the purpose of studying the manner in which a good city is conducted so that the twin cities may follow suit and become to the northwest what Atlanta is to the south.

One of the principal objects of the visit of the gentlemen to the city is to study the laws of sanitation now in vogue here and which have given to Atlanta the name all over the country of being the cleanest and healthiest city in the union. That Atlanta, being an inland town and far removed from any stream of water, and yet being so healthy and clean has puzzled many of the students of city management. Usually garbage and offal are hard things to dispose of and with waterless towns the question has always been one of the hardest and most stubborn to solve. But that Atlanta had solved the question is well known and within the past few months delegations from more than one city have been here for the purpose of studying this line of work, and within the next few weeks more delegations will come, one of them being from New York. Among the first callers at the city hall yesterday morning were the three gentlemen named and with that ease and at the same time, push, which characterizes the residents of that section of the world, they made themselves known and announced that they were in Atlanta for the purpose of learning how to keep a city clean. For a half hour they were entertained by Mayor Goodwin, who gave them a copy of the sanitary laws, which are so well carried out by Chief Inspector Veal. A map of the city was shown the gentlemen and the topography of the city was made plain to them and the entire work of sanitation, sewerage and the destruction of garbage and all refuse matter was thoroughly explained.

The gentlemen expressed a desire to see the crematory and study its workings. Mayor Goodwin with that usual promptness of his caused Mr. Andrews, the superintendent of the bureau to be called and the gentlemen made a pop call at the machine, where everything from the dead end of a used match to the body of a Norman draft horse or a Georgia mule is disposed of in a jiffy without leaving any trace of the work, either to the smell, sight or hearing.

After investigating the crematory the gentlemen inspected the sanitary sewer system laid out and inaugurated by Mr. Hugh Anderson, chief engineer, and Mr. Heering, the great sanitary sewer engineer, of Philadelphia. Then the water system and the work of sewer flushing, street cleaning and garbage moving was shown and exemplified by Chief Inspector Veal. This morning when the other members of the delegation reach the city the entire party will call at the city hall, and those who have met the mayor will renew a pleasant acquaintance, while those who are yet to arrive will form the acquaintance of the chief executive of the city. Then during the day the entire party will go over the work done by those yesterday and in the afternoon will be driven over the city and shown the cleanliness of Atlanta.

"We were sent down here," said Mr. Langan, "by the city governments of the two cities to look into the sanitary condition of Atlanta. With us of the northwest Atlanta has the reputation of being the cleanest and healthiest city in the union and our people, who are naturally anxious to be healthy, thought it a good idea to investigate the manner in which you acquired your cleanliness and see what we could do in the same way."

"It's true," put in Mr. Preston, one of the Minneapolis contingent, "that we have all heard of the good health of Atlanta, and of the fact that neither yellow fever, cholera nor anything of that kind, can live

here because you are all proof against it on account of the condition in which you keep your city. Why, even in Chattanooga, right here, your next door neighbor, and a town that might as well be your rival, we heard the same thing. We, of course, want to be as clean as the best of them and from what we have seen since we reached here, the indications are that we will be, for we have learned many things by which we can profit."

"That's true," remarked Mr. Manning, "and one of the biggest features is that crematory. We went out there today and the work we saw was something wonderful to us. With a furnace like that the garbage of the toughest city can easily be disposed of, and it is a certainty that both Minneapolis and St. Paul will have them within a short time. We have found many good suggestions for the cleanliness of any city since we have been here, but I think that is one of the best we have seen. It will destroy more refuse matter in less time and without leaving any offensive work behind it than anything I have ever seen. I couldn't for the life of me understand why Atlanta should have the name she has, that of being the cleanest city in the country, but since I have been here and glanced at your sewer system, your sewer flushing and the position of your garbage and the manner in which it is all done, I am not at all surprised. If every city in the country were to follow the example of Atlanta and do as she does, there would be less disease, fewer deaths and longer lives all over the country. In the morning when the contingent from our cities, representing the board of aldermen and council, reach Atlanta, we will make an official investigation of every part of the work and then when we return home we will make a report to the city legislature and to the people of the two cities on the matter, and I tell you now that the report cannot be anything but complimentary to Atlanta. I have been all over the country and I say most emphatically that I have never seen a cleaner or better kept city anywhere than the one in which we are now."

And in this all of the delegation joined most heartily. Next week there will be a delegation here from New York for the purpose of inspecting the crematory. The city of New York has been put on notice that city cannot be used longer for carrying away the refuse matter and the problem of destroying the garbage of that city is now starting the municipal authorities in the face of a quick action must be taken. The delegation coming from New York will have among it ex-Postmaster General James, ex-Mayor Edison, Mr. Wilson, who has been connected with the New York board of health for many years, and Mr. Delehanty, who has been superintendent of the port for a long time. These gentlemen will give the crematory a long and careful study, and it may be that the good work Atlanta has started will be followed by the city of New York.

The exacting tests applied to Dr. Price's Baking Powder at the world's exposition and the California Midwinter fair gave it the highest honors at both.

## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

At the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burden, No. 45 Peachtree street, Miss Pauline Burden was united in marriage to Mr. Peter Murphy, of Newnan, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. The beautiful new residence was especially decorated in palms, ferns, smilax and American beauties and bride roses. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white silk. Her veil was caught by a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom. The bridesmaids wore pale blue and rose color crepe de chine, and carried huge bouquets of bride roses. The best man was Mr. Mike Powell, of Newnan; the maid of honor Miss Emmie May Burden. The attendants were Dr. R. Thomas Cole, of Newnan, and Miss Lula Cabaniss, of Macon; Mr. Robert Hartsfield, of Atlanta, and Miss Eva Camp, of Rome; Mr. Hulitt Hall, of Newnan, and Miss Kate Murphy, of Carrollton; Mr. Harry Worth, of Newnan, and Miss May Belle Meador, of Atlanta. The Rev. J. B. Robins very gracefully performed the ceremony. Immediately afterwards delightful refreshments were served. The happy couple left on a special car for Newnan, their future home.

Miss Adeline Wachtel, who has spent the past five months in Chicago, passed through Atlanta Thursday en route to Chester, S. C.

Mrs. Brantley, mother of Solicitor General Brantley, of the Brunswick circuit, accompanied by her accomplished daughter, Miss Brantley, is in Atlanta for a few days, the guests of the Leland.

Mrs. Laura Dunn has returned from a pleasant visit to relatives and friends in Forsyth.

Mrs. J. T. Acton, of Anniston, Ala., is visiting the family of her uncle on West Baker street.

Miss Loula Hammond Ray, of Newnan, will spend the winter with her aunt, Mrs. W. R. Hammond.

Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock Miss Lucy Peel gave a dainty luncheon to some of her friends. Those present were Miss Peel, Miss Griffin, Miss Newman, Miss Love, Miss Vadey, Miss Peck, Miss Grady, Miss Lovejoy, Miss Brown, Miss Glenn and Miss Cabaniss.

Miss Leonard Sheehan will leave Atlanta on Monday to spend the winter in New York. Her sisters, Misses Sheehan, will spend the winter in Italy.

Mrs. Holt has returned to the city, after several weeks' visit to her former home in Macon, where she was beautifully entertained.

Mrs. Allen Morris and her daughter, Miss Lella Morris, will leave shortly for a visit to relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Edward S. Gay has gone to Dallas, Tex., to visit her parents.

A letter has been received from Mrs. W. H. Smyt saying she is having a charming time abroad, and will spend the winter in Rome, with Miss Bessie Beckwith.

Mrs. W. H. Venable has returned to the city, after spending several months at various northern resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. John Blackman, of Columbus, Ga., and family will be at the Belmont Sunday evening and Monday, 14th and 15th instant.

Miss Susie Roberts, of Lebanon, Ky., is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. M. Bricken, at No. 61 West Cain street. Miss Roberts is one of the most charming young ladies of the Bluegrass region of the old Kentucky state.

Invitations are out to the marriage of Miss Clara Williamson to Mr. Thomas White. Miss Williamson is one of the most charming young ladies of Atlanta and has many friends and admirers in the circles in which she moves, while Mr. White is one of the promising and successful young business men of Louisville. The wedding will be a quiet home one, will take place at the residence of the bride's parents on Orme street next Wednesday evening. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom will leave for Louisville, where they will make their home.

Miss Laura Henderson, one of the most cultured young ladies of Columbia, S. C., is in the city visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. R. McLendon, on Jackson street.

Miss Isabelle Jones, one of Atlanta's well known young ladies, has gone to Chattanooga, where she will be entertained for the next two weeks by Miss Flora Howard, one of the social belles of that city.

Mr. F. W. Edwards, traveling agent of the Central railroad, has changed his residence from Forsyth to Atlanta.

## BROWN RELEASED.

The Man Supposed to Be Brown Allen Was Not Identified Yesterday.

WOOTEN AND HIS DIAMOND THIEVES

Recovers the Buttons Taken from Mr. Venable—Joe Awtry Carried Back to Milton.

A. J. Brown, the young man who was arrested yesterday morning upon the suspicion that he was the mysterious Brown Allen, was not held by the officers.

Conductor Metcalf, who says that he saw a man who resembled the description of Brown Allen on the morning of the murder, came to the station house again for the purpose of identifying the man who was under arrest. After looking at Brown for some time, he told the officers that he was not the man whom he had seen. Upon this statement Brown was released, but was summoned to appear before the recorder yesterday afternoon on the charge of being drunk and disorderly.

The case was called, but Brown failed to show up. "I think that the man was some notorious crook," said one of the arresting officers. There is no doubt that his actions were suspicious. As soon as day came he would go to the woods and hide out, not returning until late at night. We have nothing to show that he has committed any crime, nor do we know where he is wanted, but I am positive that he is a queer character and wanted somewhere."

Conductor Metcalf and his motorman, who came to see Brown both insist that they saw a man get on their car the morning of the murder and claim that the man who remained in the buggy was Will Myers. They have never seen Myers since his arrest but think they can identify him if allowed to do so.

**Found the Cuff Buttons.**  
Detective Wooten did a splendid piece of work late yesterday afternoon. For several days he has been watching out for a negro who was supposed to have obtained the cuff buttons of Mr. Venable. They were the most valuable pieces of jewelry in his valise, set with several diamonds.

The detective was on the Decatur street car yesterday. In a crowd of negroes on the sidewalk he thought he saw a man who answered to the description of the negro who got the cuff buttons.

Wooten got off the car and followed the man into a restaurant, where he placed him under temporary arrest. The man acknowledged that he had the buttons, saying that he bought them from one of the boys who stole that watch. He produced the buttons and several other articles and was afterwards released.

**Carried Back to Milton.**  
Sheriff Coleman, of Milton county, came to Atlanta yesterday for the purpose of carrying back Jim Awtry, the young man who was arrested Wednesday night by Officer Beegars.

There were several warrants against Awtry, one of which charges him with carrying concealed weapons and pointing his pistol at another. His two brothers, who were also under arrest, were released upon information from the sheriff that they were under bond.

**Southern Tourists.**  
The first touch of cold weather has brought to Atlanta a plentiful supply of tramps and hobos. Every freight train from the north adds to the number. Eight white tourists, who were caught at different times, the night before, came up before the recorder yesterday. They said that they had come from Cincinnati and were on their way to Florida to gather oranges.

Giving prizes with baking powders means that the inferior. Gift powders invariably contain alum or other adulterants. It's real economy to use Dr. Price's.

**JUDGE HAMMOND TO SPEAK.**  
He Will Address the Railroad Men Tomorrow Afternoon.

There is a constantly increasing interest in the work of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association. Especially is this true in regard to the Sunday afternoon meetings. The attendance the last two Sundays was quite large. Tomorrow promises to be another good day. Judge W. R. Hammond has been secured to address the meeting and this is the assurance of something especially good. The orchestra music is proving an attraction and is very helpful to the singing. The bright, new, commodious hall is inviting, and it will no doubt be well attended tomorrow. The invitation is extended to all railroad men.

**Poisoned by Scrophula.**  
Is the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own. Scrophula is, more especially than any other a hereditary disease and for this reason it is more easily acquired. It is blood poisoning, arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of foetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this "terrible disease. But there is a remedy for scrophula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its powerful effect on the blood, expels all trace of the disease and gives to the vital fluid the quality and color of health. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not accept any substitute.

**MRS. BURCKEL'S FUNERAL.**  
It Occurred from Her Late Residence Yesterday Morning.

The funeral of Mrs. M. Burckel occurred from her late residence on McDaniel street, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. E. H. Barnett, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, conducted the services in a very impressive manner. He made a number of touching allusions to the deceased and paid a glowing tribute to her beautiful and blameless life. A passage from the scriptures was read and several songs were sung. The four sons of Mrs. Burckel acted as pallbearers. The funeral was largely attended and many fragrant offerings adorned the casket. The interment occurred in Oakland cemetery.

## A NEW DANGER.

A great danger threatens the people of the South. Liver Medicines, called by all sorts of names, are being sold to the druggist to be handed to the people when they call for Simmonds Liver Regulator. Beware! Take nothing else. The person who tries to persuade you that anything else is just the same is not to be relied upon, nor is the dealer to be trusted who tries to sell you another article in its stead. You know what Simmonds Liver Regulator is. Don't be deceived into trying anything else. Remember, Simmonds Liver Regulator is put up only by J. H. Zeifin & Co., and a Red Z is on every package.

## DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY



FOR MEDICINAL USE NO FUSEL OIL

For coughs, colds, chills, malaria, asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia, there is not a better remedy than this great preparation. It brings STRENGTH TO MEN and RELIEF TO WOMEN. Insist upon securing Duffy's Pure Malt and take no other however strongly your druggist or grocer may insist upon it. Send for illustrated pamphlet to DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

LEADS THE WORLD. Libbey's AMERICAN CUT GLASS.

Highest Award World's Fair. If you want the finest quality cut glass, buy goods having this trade mark. J. STEVENS & BRO., Exclusive agents for Atlanta.



Manufacturers and Dealers in EVERYTHING OPTICAL.

Leaders in grinding oculists' prescription lenses. Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians, 54 Marietta street, opposite post-office.

Avoid the rush. Get your Heating Stove before cold weather. King Hardware Company.

Those Carlsbad Dinner Sets. Continue to create a sensation. They are in all the new, graceful shapes; the decorations are artistic and refined. Each set contains 102 pieces. The regular retail price is \$32.

\$25 Is Our Price. If you need a lamp, see the sizes, styles and extent of our stock. We can save you money. DOBBS, WEY & CO., 61 PEACHTREE ST.

Registration Notice. Persons who have not already registered can do so by calling at my office. Registration Books for the Congressional Election close October 22d. A. P. Stewart, Registrar.

FOR RENT. Large double store, next to Block's Candy Factory on Alabama street. Will make long lease with good party. Call on J. P. Chisolm, 37 North Broad

CATARRH Catarrh of the Head, Nose, Ears, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Uterus and Bladder, Scrophula, Syphilis, Ulcerations, Blood, Skin and Nervous Diseases cured. Medical Consultation free. oct13-1m

DR. D. F. THOMPSON, SPECIALIST. 33 1/2 Whitehall Street. Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 10 to 10:30. Consultation free. oct13-1m

WANTED—Boards. BOARDERS WANTED—Good accommodations, conveniently situated, prices reasonable; references exchanged. Address "B." Constitution office. oct11-thr sat sun

MISCELLANEOUS. PROF. J. M. HANKEY gives private instruction in Latin, Greek, German; also lessons on the violin. Call or address No. 10 1/2 W. Mitchell street.

AUCTION SALES. A GOOD INVESTMENT—The Central house, situated on the corner of Broad and Lumpkin streets, Athens, Ga., containing 25 rooms, double verandas on three sides of the house, electric bells, gas and sewer connections, hot and cold water in bathrooms. Lot contains 25 feet on Lumpkin street and 100 feet on Broad street. The building of this hotel cost \$7,000; \$3,500 was offered for the lot before the house was erected. This property will be sold at auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Lumpkin street door of the house, Tuesday, October 16th, at 11 o'clock a. m. There will be a 10-foot lane left at back of hotel that will be sold with hotel, but cannot be closed up without consent of adjoining owners. Possession given first day of December. No trouble to rent this property. It has been rented this year for \$100 per month and rent paid promptly. J. W. Wier, Auctioneer. oct13-21 sat sun

HELP WANTED—Male. WANTED—A thorough, reliable representative in this city to take orders for lithograph work. Must have experience and good recommendations. To the right party who can make his own estimates a permanent and lucrative position is assured. Address The Orcutt Co., Leading Lithographers, Chicago, Ill. oct13-21 sat sun wed.

WANTED—A Philadelphia clothing house a traveling salesman for Alabama and Georgia. Only those with an established trade in this line need apply. Address E. W. W., 367 N. 6th St., Philadelphia. oct13-21

WANTED—A traveling salesman to sell dry goods and notions in the Piedmont section of South Carolina for a well-established house in Charleston. An experienced salesman acquainted in this territory preferred. Address Roswell T. Logan, Advertising Agent, P. O. box 188, Charleston, S. C. oct13-21

WANTED—Salesmen or agents; good pay selling pants to order, \$2 suits, \$15 shirts, H. Hunter Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, O. June 13-14-m-tues-th-sat

WANTED—By a wholesale hardware house an energetic, influential salesman to travel portions of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Address, with references and full particulars, Carlin & Fulton, Baltimore, Md. oct 10-19

WHISKY DRUMMER WANTED—A prominent concern in Kentucky wants an experienced, steady whisky drummer for Georgia, Florida and coast points. Must control good trade. Good salary to right man. Answer, with references, to Distiller, care Constitution, oct 10-21

WANTED—A few persons in each place to do writing. Send stamp for 150 page book for particulars. J. Woodbury, 127 W. Forty-second street, New York City. sept13-19

WANTED—Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry our lubricants as a side line. Manufacturers' Oil Company, Cleveland, O. sept13-19

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A middle-aged colored woman, with no incumbrances, to cook for small family at 54 Walton street. Must room on lot. oct13-21

WANTED—A good cook for small family. German or Irish woman preferred. Apply at office of Southern Home Building and Loan Association in Hillyer building, corner Alabama and Broad streets, city. oct 11-17

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female. WANTED—Situation in private family by an Irish girl, at housework and assist with children; no cooking. Good reference. Address 21 C. care Constitution. oct13-21

BUILDING MATERIAL. LUMBER, LATHS and shingles. Atlanta Lumber Company, office 17 South Forsyth street. oct sep 13-14

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—To take orders by sample at home or travel. We pay liberal salaries and expenses or good commission and furnish samples to right applicants. Address Lock Box 1351, New York City. July 5-31st

PERSONAL.

ALREADY in the Vigilant Live Stock Insurance Company of Atlanta, only been in existence 140 days, the cheapest and best live stock mutual insurance in history. Local agents wanted. Apply 20 W. Alabama, about 8:30 a. m. oct13-17

RODS and dip needles for prospectors, miners and measure-seekers. C. R. P. & M. Agency, Bachmanville, Pa. oct13-1m

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

INSURANCE BUSINESS paying \$5,000 per year for sale. Address Insurance, care Constitution. oct 7-11

15 PER CENT profits weekly, with \$150 capital; prospectus, itemized statistics free. Benson & Dwyer, 834 Broadway, N. Y. sept13-30

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc. FOR RENT—To an acceptable tenant, my home, 91 Merritts avenue, furnished. Apply to H. Nutting, 19 Wall street, Kimball house. oct13-21

MONEY TO LOAN.

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office, No. 20 Gate City Bank Building. Jos. N. Moody, cashier. may4-10

MONEY TO LOAN—Loans negotiated on Georgia farms; also \$3,000, \$2,000 and \$1,000 on improved property in Atlanta—\$2,000 in bank here. Address Francis Fontaine, room 28, old capitol building. oct 9-tues-thurs-sat-sun

SIX PER CENT. 7 PER CENT. 8 PER CENT. Loans for three or five years on residence and business property made quickly for any amount; no annoying delays. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building. oct13-1m

\$25,000 TO LEND on Georgia farms. Write to W. P. & W. C. Davis, attorneys, Gate City bank building, Atlanta. sept13-1m

WE WILL MAKE real estate loans promptly, repayable monthly. Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, 627 Equitable building. sept13-1m

ATLANTA SAVINGS BANK lends money on real estate, buys purchases money notes. J. K. Ottley, cashier, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets.

\$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,000 on hand to lend upon city property; large loans furnished promptly upon business property at 6 per cent. H. Newman & Co., No. 22 Equitable building. July 1-31

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. Jan13-1m

MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, etc. Liberal loans, lowest rates, your own time. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 Decatur street, Kimball house. June 22-1m

LOANS upon real estate in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, 629 Equitable building. sept13-1m

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

TRUCK FARMERS—Want 500 winter cabbage plants immediately. Answer to box 22, giving price. Can be sent from a distance.

WANTED—One second-hand fire proof safe, burglar proof vault preferred, inside to measure about 22x22. Herring & Hall Marvin preferred; 2 1/2-foot metal or oak frame show cases. C. G. Fennell & Co., Jackson, Ga. oct13-21

LOST.

LOST—A black cloth, silk-lined wrap, was carried off from Sam Jones's lecture. The finder will please return to John M. Miller's bookstore and receive reward. oct13-1m

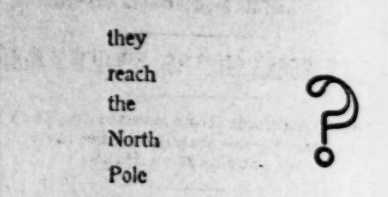
FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 48 North Broad, Corner Walton St.

The Mrs. J. W. Rankin residence at No. 201 Capitol avenue has been divided, and is now two elegant residences. I have for rent No. 201, consisting of ten rooms. This is certainly one of the finest residences in the city, with every modern convenience, and to be appreciated needs only to be seen. Will make an excellent home for the right party. Call and we will show you through.

10 CENTS A DAY.

CAN they reach the North Pole?



PERHAPS they may some day, but this season's attempts at Arctic Exploration have certainly not proven reassuring.

PEARY NANSEN WELLMAN

have all followed in the path of

FRANKLIN GREELY MACLURE

in the hope of bringing home to the world a better knowledge of the frozen zone.

THE HISTORY of these Arctic Explorations makes an interesting story, and is all told in the new edition

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

It is the wonderful amount and variety of useful and interesting information there is contained in this valuable work.

NO ONE need be at a loss to know something about everything with this great home educator in his possession, and if ordered now through The Constitution it costs only

10 CENTS A DAY.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fever, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.







## BAD BREAKS

often occur in some articles of jewelry. Watch spring snaps, stone slips out of its setting, ring cracks, or a thousand and one other little accidents happen. It's convenient to know just where you can get all these matters adjusted by skilled workmen, with expedition and at reasonable prices. Put our address in your pocketbook in case of need. J. P. Stevens & Bros., jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

one of the finest whiskies to be had is the "four aces" brand. bluthenthal "h. & b." & bickart. marietta and forsyth streets.

hello! no. 378.

other fine whiskies.

FRANK M. POTTS, HENRY POTTS, JOSEPH THOMPSON.

**Potts-Thompson**  
**Liquor Co.**  
WHOLESALE AND DISTILLERS OF

**Stone Mountain**  
**Corn Whisky,**  
7-13 Decatur Street

Kimball House,

ATLANTA, GA. TELEPHONE 48.

**Dr. W. W. Bowes,**  
SPECIALIST.



**VARICOCELE** Permanently cutting, no bleeding, no detention from business. Address DR. W. W. BOWES, Atlanta, Ga.

You often hear of other extracts which claim to be "just as good" as

**Liebig**  
**COMPANY'S**  
**Extract of Beef,**

but these claims only call attention to the fact that the Company's Extract is

**THE STANDARD**  
for quality.

**FOREIGN DOCTORS.**  
**FREE Until Nov. 2.**



DR. A. SOPER, Those who visit Dr. Soper, the eminent foreign physician, before November 2d, will receive services free of charge. All diseases of men and women treated. No matter what the name and nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to secure his opinion of your case, as it costs you nothing. If incurable he will frankly tell you. During the past four months 4,375 were examined and 1,490 were rejected as incurable. Hours, 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m. Closed Sundays. Office, 44 Walton street, corner Fairlie street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. R. BUTCHER, President.  
S. W. BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.  
J. A. G. BEACH, O. WINGATE, Vice President.  
**THE ATLANTA PLUMBING COMPANY**  
Phone 102.  
Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.  
200 Lloyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

## INVADING THE STATE

Governor Northern Calls Attention to a Growing Evil.

## CONSTANT INVASION OF STATE RIGHTS

By Federal Officers, Who Trench Upon the Domain of Officers of the State. Fining the Lessees.

"The growing disposition of United States officers," said Governor Northern during an intermission in his business yesterday, "to usurp the functions of the state, merely the protest of the state authorities. As long as United States courts confine themselves to the trial of direct violations of the laws, I have not a word to say. But of late years it has become the fashion to try and trace out some distant and circuitous connection between every crime committed and some law of the United States, when the prisoner is taken from the jurisdiction of state courts, dragged a hundred miles away from home, and tried before a jury of strangers, and under a judicial procedure of which he is totally ignorant. If convicted, he is sent from his native state to the rigorous climate of Ohio, to serve out his term."

"To illustrate: A citizen may be found murdered. The murderer is caught and lodged in jail. Then the discovery is made that the murdered man was a postmaster. Now, there is no reason why the trial of this offense should not be left to its proper tribunal, the superior court of the county in which the crime was committed. Instead of that, the plea is trumped up that the dead man was interfered with in the discharge of his duties, and the federal officers take jurisdiction."

"It is not so very long ago that one of the United States courts in Georgia took full charge of an ordinary murder case, under the conspiracy clause of the revised statutes, found the prisoner guilty and sentenced them to terms in the penitentiary. Yet the county in which the offense was committed had honorable jurors, painstaking grand jurors, an efficient solicitor general, and an conscientious judge. So far as the United States was concerned, however, it treated that community as if it were a barbarous spot, with neither judges, jurors nor officers of the peace. I said then that it was time the states should protest against this persistent invasion of their rights."

"Why, if a man in Rabun county reported a still in 1880, and some one should whip him in 1894, a long-distance connection would be made between the two, and the assailant would find himself arraigned before the United States court on the charge of interfering with the constitutional rights of the man he whipped. Keep this up a little longer, and the states might as well go into liquidation."

## The Pardon Mill.

But eight applications for pardon now lie upon the governor's desk awaiting action.

"It is the first time," said the governor, "that the docket has even been so low. It is my purpose to have a clean house for Governor Atkinson, who paid me a very pleasant visit today."

Alice White, the white woman who was convicted of kidnapping in Chatham county, and whose career has attracted a good deal of attention, regained her liberty yesterday. She had led a girl twelve years of age astray, and hid her out from her relatives who were searching for her. It has developed since that the girl claimed to have been kidnapped was a willing victim, and that she had voluntarily associated herself with the girl. Based upon this the trying judge and the solicitor general united in asking the governor to grant Alice White a pardon for her offense.

Pardons were issued to Berry E. Provo, of Doak; George Bradley; Squire Dominick, of Coweta, and were refused to John W. Lewis, of Appling; William Watkins, of Lee county; Charles Braswell, of Bibb county, and Joseph M. Berry, of White county.

Rewards of \$200 each were authorized for the arrest of Lee Wilson, of Mitchell, who murdered Caesar Smith on the 5th of October, and for W. K. Rogers, of Wayne, who murdered J. B. Searle, on September 25th.

## Timing the Lessees.

The first fines ever collected from the penitentiary lessees were obtained by Governor Northern. The amount collected up to yesterday was \$7,500.

Another assessment, however, has been levied upon the lessees, which they will have to dance up and pay.

Ten escapes were reported from penitentiary company No. 2. Of these the governor held seven to be culpable and fines of \$200 each were ordered. Of the nineteen escapes from penitentiary company No. 2, four were not satisfactory and the fine was ordered. Two penitentiary No. 2 convicts escaped from the stockade of company No. 1. The fines for all these prisoners amount to \$2,200, making \$9,700 in all.

## Still Filing Contests.

It looks as if the next committee on privileges and elections will have more work than it can do. Contests by populist claimants in addition to those already reported have been listed:

William T. Askew and Isaac Smith, of Washington, contest the election of T. L. Brown and B. T. Rawlins.

Jesse W. Pilkinton, of Upshaw, contests with J. H. Marchman.

J. G. Little, of Chattooga, contests Wesley Shropshire.

Harrison Jones, of Henry, contests Ed. J. Reagan.

Thomas J. Barrett, of Pike, contests John F. Redding.

J. W. Clark, of Lee, contests J. T. Ferguson.

William Jennings, of Terrell, contests Alma C. Hill.

Horatio J. Daniel, of Banks, contests J. K. Thompson.

John F. Jones, of Clayton, contests H. D. Moore.

The chief chemist of the United States department of agriculture, as head of the world's fair jury, conferred the highest award on Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Angostura Bitters restores the appetite and cures indigestion when all else fails. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

**Big Bargains on Cooking and heating stoves today.** They will be slaughtered at Memphis Stove Company, Leo Fresh, auctioneer.

## MEETING NOTICES.

**Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 9, 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., central time.

The transfer books will be closed until November 9th. J. M. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

oct 2 to nov 9

**Everyone Went Home**

happy last night that purchased goods at half cost from Leo Fresh, auctioneer.

**Democratic Executive Committee Fifth Congressional District.**

Conveners, Ga., October 11—(Special.)—The members of the democratic executive committee of the fifth congressional district are requested to meet at the Markham house in Atlanta Monday, October 15th, at 12 m. It is necessary that all be present. Respectfully,  
J. W. HALL, Chairman.  
GEORGE CASSIN, Secretary.

**Will Sell Today**

50 cooking stoves, all grades, for what they will bring. Memphis Stove Company, Leo Fresh, auctioneer.

## The Very Finest and Highest Class of Ready to Wear Overcoats

of any in the city are shown here. Coats so stylish—so good—so perfect that it seems folly—pure and simple—to pay merchant tailors \$50 or \$60 for coats that cannot be distinguished from the ones we sell for \$25, \$30 and \$35. The best people in the city now come to us for the finest Overcoats possible to make—why not follow suit and save money?

## Men's Fine Kersey, Melton and Beaver Overcoats

In black, brown, Oxford and blue colors—cut in the most fashionable single and double breasted styles—made and trimmed equal to \$30 made-to-order Overcoats, and not to be equaled at any other Clothing house for less than \$20. We offer them now for only **\$15.00**

*Ends-Neel Co.*

## AUCTION! AUCTION!

Owing to the death of Mr. S. Maier, who was in the wholesale Jewelry business here for the past ten years, we are compelled to close out our mammoth stock of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE and JEWELRY at auction, in order to wind up affairs. Sale commences October 15th, continuing until everything is sold.

S. MAIER &amp; CO.,

10 Peachtree Street.

B. MAIER, Executor.

## EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE

My stock of Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Po. Ufers, Curtains, Shades, etc., is now complete and my motto is not to be undersold. Give me a call and I can show you some of the prettiest designs in the city.

**R. T. CORBETT,**  
49 PEACHTREE STREET.

## THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

OF GEORGIA.  
(INCORPORATED.)  
FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS.  
Entered by the United States Government.  
For information address Keeley Institute,  
Correspondence strictly confidential. ATLANTA, GA. and AUGUSTA, GA.

## NORTH

OVER THE LINE OF THE GREAT

## IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

QUICK AND SAFE TRANSPORT  
Memphis to St. Louis.  
Memphis to Chicago.  
Memphis to San Francisco.  
Memphis to Kansas City.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.  
Reclining Chair Cars.

Write to A. A. Gallagher, Southern  
Passenger Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.,  
for Descriptive Matter.

W. B. DODDRICK, General Manager.  
A. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

## DO YOU WANT

## SOME DELICIOUS MEATS?

TRY SOME OF THESE:

Ferris Delicious Hams and Bacon.  
Smithfield Hams.  
Virginia Hams.  
"Dove" Hams.  
English Cured Breakfast Bacon.  
Tennessee Smoked Bacon.  
Western Sugar Cured Hams.  
(At Lower Prices.)  
Also:  
Chicken Codfish (extra fine).

T. C. J. Kamper-Grocery Co.,  
390 and 392 Peachtree Street.  
Phone 623.

## TOLBERT BROS.

Now at 44 Decatur Street, Half Block East of the Kimball, with the Following Prices:

Tolbert's Patent Flour per bbl. .... \$3.75  
50 lbs. Tolbert's Patent Flour ..... 1.00  
25 lbs. Tolbert's Patent Flour ..... .50  
Good Patent Flour, per bbl. .... 3.00  
50 lbs. Good Patent Flour ..... .50  
25 lbs. Good Patent Flour ..... .25  
20 lbs. Lard, per lb. .... .10  
20 lbs. Lard ..... 2.10  
10 lbs. Lard ..... 1.10  
Best Brand Sugar-cured Hams, per lb. 1c  
20 lbs. Granulated Sugar ..... 1.00  
16 lbs. Head Rice ..... 1.00  
6 Cans Eagle Milk ..... 1.00  
5 lbs. Mocha and Java Coffee ..... 1.00  
Arbuckle's and Levering's Coffee, per lb. .... .25  
Black and Green Tea, per lb. .... .50  
1 lb. Can Royal Powders ..... .45  
6 Boxes Best French Sardines ..... 1.00  
6 Cans Salmon Steak ..... 1.00  
Tolbert's Pat Flour we guarantee to be as good as any ever sold in Atlanta, or money refunded.  
Out of city orders boxed and delivered at depot free of charge.

## Clothing

of the right kind.

## Clothing

of the proper cut.

## Clothing

in varied assortment.

## Clothing

at the right price.

## Clothing

for Men, Boys and Children.

**HIRSCH BROTHERS**  
44 Whitehall.

**COAL** \$1.50  
—TO— PER TON  
**\$4.50**  
**SCIPLE SONS,**  
NO. 8 LOYD ST. 'PHONE 203.

ALL GRADES OF...

**STEAM and DOME STIC COAL!**

For Sale at Wholesale or Retail by : : :

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